

Master Case Ending Chart For Nouns and Adjectives

	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>	<i>masc/fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>nom sg</i>	ς	—	ν	ς —	— ¹
<i>gen sg</i>	ο ²	ς	ο ¹	ος	ος
<i>dat sg</i>	ι ³	ι	ι	ι ⁴	ι
<i>acc sg</i>	ν	ν	ν	α/ν ⁵	—
<i>nom pl</i>	ι	ι	α	ες	α ⁶
<i>gen pl</i>	<u>ων</u>	<u>ων</u>	<u>ων</u>	<u>ων</u>	<u>ων</u>
<i>dat pl</i>	ις	ις	ις	σι(ν) ⁷	σι(ν)
<i>acc pl</i>	ους ⁸	ς	α	ας ⁹	α

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- ¹ Be prepared for the final stem letter to undergo changes (rule 8)
- ² The ending is actually omicron, which contracts with the final stem vowel and forms ου (rule 5).
- ³ The vowel lengthens (rule 5) and the iota subscript (rule 4).
- ⁴ Because third declension stems end in a consonant, the iota cannot subscript as iota does in the first and second declensions; so it remains on the line.
- ⁵ The case ending alternates between alpha and nu.
- ⁶ As opposed to the first and second declensions, this alpha is an actual case ending and not a changed stem vowel. This is also true of the accusative plural.
- ⁷ The nu is a movable nu. Notice that the ending σι is a flipped version of ις found in the first and second declensions.
- ⁸ The actual case ending for the first and second declension is νς, but the nu drops out because of the following sigma. In the first declension the alpha simply joins with the sigma (ωρα + νς → ὠρας), but in the second declension the final stem omicron lengthens to ου (rule 5: λογονς → λογος → λόγους).
- ⁹ As opposed to the first declension (e.g., ὠρα), the alpha here is part of the case ending.

The Basic Rules Governing Case Endings

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1. Stems ending in alpha or eta are in the first declension, stems ending in omicron are in the second, and consonantal stems are in the third.
2. Every neuter word has the same form in the nominative and accusative.
3. Almost all neuter words end in alpha in the nominative and accusative plural.
 - In the second declension the alpha is the changed stem vowel; in the third it is the case ending.
4. In the dative singular, the iota subscript is possible.
 - Because an iota can subscript only under a vowel (in which case the vowel lengthens), it subscripts only in the first and second declensions.
5. Vowels often change their length (“ablaut” – ah-bl-out).
 - “Contraction” occurs when two vowels meet and form a different vowel or diphthong.
λογο + ι → λόγῳ (dative singular)
λογο + ο → λόγου (genitive singular)
γραφη + ων → γραφῶν (genitive plural)¹
 - “Compensatory lengthening” occurs when a vowel is lengthened to compensate for the loss of another letter.
λογο + νς → λόγος → λόγους (accusative singular)
6. In the genitive and dative, the masculine and neuter will always be identical.
 - This may lead you to think that the masculine and neuter forms are more closely aligned than the masculine and feminine. As we will see later on, the masculine and feminine are actually more similar.

7. In Square of Stops

<i>Labials</i>	π	β	φ	+ σ →	ψ
<i>Velars</i>	κ	γ	χ	+ σ →	ξ
<i>Dentals</i>	τ	δ	θ	+ σ →	—

- Labials + sigma form psi; velars plus sigma form xi; dentals plus sigma form sigma.
 - The ντ combination drops out when followed by sigma (παντ + ς → πας).
 - Whatever happens in the nominative singular third declension also happens in the dative plural. σαρκ + σ → σαρξ. σαρκ + σι → σάρξι.
8. A tau cannot stand at the end of a word and will drop off.
 - No case ending is used in stems ending in -ματ. The tau then drops out, ὄνοματ + — → ὄνοματ → ὄνομα.

¹ The omega of the genitive plural will absorb any preceding vowel.

A Quick Overview of Adjectives

1. Adjectives can function adjectivally (like an adjective) or substantivally (like a noun).
2. When an adjective functions adjectivally, it can either be in the attributive position (immediately preceded by the article) or in the predicate position (not immediately preceded by the article), in which case you may need to supply the verb “is.”

Article Before the Adjective		No Article before the Adjective	
A noun is next to it	No noun next to it	Noun with an article next to it	Noun without an article next to it
Attributive	Substantive ¹ (Independent)	Predicate	Check the Context
ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ ἀγαθός	ὁ ἀγαθός ἡ ἀγαθή τό ἀγαθόν	ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθός ἀγαθός ὁ ἄνθρωπος	ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθός
(ἄνθρωπος ὁ ἀγαθός)		The man is good	A good man/ A man is good
The good man	The good man/person The good woman The good thing		

¹ Note how the case ending changes the meaning when an adjective is used substantively

3. If the next to last letter in the stem of an adjective is a rho or a vowel, the feminine stem ends in alpha (νεκρά — ἡ νεκρὰ γυνή, αἱ νεκρὰ γυναιί.). All other first and second declension feminine adjectives end in eta (ἀγαθή — ἡ ἀγαθή, αἱ ἀγαθαί).
4. Attributive adjectives agree with the noun they modify in case, number, and gender.
5. Substantial adjectives have their case determined by their function, while their gender and number are determined by what they stand for (I gave a book to the good men, good women: τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς; ταῖς ἀγαθαῖς).

αὐτός

The third personal pronoun αὐτός differs from the first and second personal pronouns in that it is marked for gender. With the first and second person pronouns there is no need for gender as it is understood as the one speaking or being spoken to.

αὐτός has the following three features:

1. **As a Pronoun:** matching its antecedent in number gender and translated as “he,” “she,” “it,” or “they.”
2. **Adjectival Intensifier (Reflexive Intensifier):** when it is used as an adjective in the predicate position (*no* article before it; usually in the nominative case) it is translated reflexively (e.g. he himself will get the car).

αὐτός ὁ ἀπόστολος	the apostle himself
ἡ ἐκκλησία αὐτή	the church itself/herself
αὐτὸ τὸ δῶρον	the gift itself
ἐγὼ αὐτός	I myself

ὁ πέμψας με πατήρ αὐτός μοι ἐντολὴν δέδωκεν (John 12:49).
The one who sent me, the *father himself*, has given me a command.

αὐτὸς Δαυὶδ εἶπεν ἐν τῷ πνεύματι τῷ ἁγίῳ (Mark 12:36).
David himself spoke by the Holy Spirit.

Ἰησοῦς αὐτὸς οὐκ ἐβάπτισεν ἀλλ’ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ (John 4:2).
Jesus *himself* was not baptizing but his disciples.

σύ αὐτὸς λέγεις τοῖς ἀνθρώποις
You *yourself* speak to the men. (*note that the subject does not need to be third person*)

3. **Adjective Meaning “Same”:** when it is used as an adjective in the attributive position (usually preceded by an article), it is translated as “same.”

καὶ πάλιν ἀπελθὼν προσηύξατο τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον (Mark 14:39).
And again after going away he prayed *the same thing*.*

Ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ὥρᾳ προσῆλθάν τινες Φαρισαῖοι (Luke 13:31).
In *the same hour* some Pharisees came.

Note: You will find a few exceptions to the general rule for differentiating the reflexive intensifier and adjectival use of αὐτός (no article; nominative case = reflexive intensifier; article = adjective meaning “same”).

Demonstrative Pronouns

Greek has two demonstrative pronouns:

οὗτος/αὕτη/τοῦτο this (plural: these)

ἐκεῖνος that (plural: those)

These can function either like a pronoun (when they stand alone) or like an adjective (thus agreeing with their antecedent in gender, number, and case)

When they are adjectival, the noun has the definite article and the demonstrative does not. It is translated as an attributive adjective (e.g. “this book”).

οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος this man

ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος this man

ἐκεῖνοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι those men

Note that this is the opposite of other adjectives which when found without the article are translated as predicate adjectives (e.g. “the book is red”).

Sometimes the demonstrative pronoun weakens in its force and functions as a personal pronoun.

οὗτος ἔσται μέγας καὶ υἱὸς ὑψίστου κληθήσεται (Luke 1:32)
He will be great and will be called “Son of the Most High.”

Reflexive Pronoun: ἑαυτοῦ

The Greek reflexive pronoun ἑαυτοῦ was formed through the combination of the personal pronoun ἐγώ and αὐτός. This illustrates the close relationship between αὐτός and the reflexive idea.

Reflexive pronouns specify an action the subject makes on itself. Because αὐτός is used in the nominative in this regard, the reflexive pronouns are found only in the genitive, dative, and accusative cases. These are translated, “myself, yourself, etc.”

1st Person	2nd Person*	3rd Person*
ἑαυτοῦ	σεαυτοῦ	ἑαυτοῦ
myself/ourselves	yourself	his/her/itself yourselves/themselves

* 2nd person plural (yourselves) are the same as 3rd person plural (themselves)

Reciprocal Pronoun: ἀλλήλων

ἀλλήλων (“one another”) is the reciprocal pronoun. It specifies interaction of members within a group.

Person Personal Pronouns

	1st				2nd	
	Sing*		Plur		Sing	Plur
N	ἐγώ	I	ἡμεῖς	we	σύ	ὕμεῖς
G	μου	of me	ἡμῶν	of us	σοῦ	ὕμῶν
D	μοι	to or for me	ἡμῖν	to or for us	σοί	ὕμῖν
A	με	me	ἡμᾶς	us	σέ	ὕμᾶς

* add ε for emphatic forms: ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ,

All of the following have the same endings as the article paradigm. (2-1-2 pattern with the feminine in η and neuter in ο)

3rd Person Personal Pronouns

	Singular					
	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
Nom	αὐτός	he	αὐτή	she	αὐτό	it
Gen	αὐτοῦ	of him	αὐτῆς	of her	αὐτοῦ	of it
Dat	αὐτῷ	to or for him	αὐτῇ	to or for her	αὐτῷ	to or for it
Acc	αὐτόν	him	αὐτήν	her	αὐτό	it
Plural						
Nom	αὐτοί	they	αὐταί	they	αὐτά	they
Gen	αὐτῶν	of them	αὐτῶν	of them	αὐτῶν	of them
Dat	αὐτοῖς	to or for them	αὐταῖς	to or for them	αὐτοῖς	to or for them
Acc	αὐτούς	them	αὐτάς	them	αὐτά	them
Pred. Pos.:	αὐτὸς ὁ λόγος	The word itself	Ascriptive	ὁ αὐτὸς	The same	
	ὁ λόγος αὐτός		Attrib:	λόγος	word.	
			Restrictive	ὁ λόγος ὁ		
			Attrib:	αὐτός		

THIS/THESE (Near/Proximate Demonstrative Pronouns)

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
Gen	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
Dat	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τούτοις	τούταις	τούτοις
Acc	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

THAT/THOSE (Far/Remote Demonstrative Pronouns)

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
Gen	ἐκεῖνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκεῖνου	ἐκεῖνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
Dat	ἐκεῖνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκεῖνῳ	ἐκεῖνοῖς	ἐκείναις	ἐκεῖνοῖς
Acc	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο	ἐκεῖνούς	ἐκεῖνας	ἐκεῖνα

Relative Pronoun: ὅς, ἣ, ὅ: who, which

	M	F	N	M	F	N
N	ὅς	ἣ	ὅ	οἷ	αἷ	ἃ
G	οὗ	ἣς	οῦ	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
D	ᾧ	ἣ	ᾧ	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
A	ὃν	ἣν	ὅ	οὗς	ἄς	ἃ

+ ἅν or εἅν = whoever, whichever, whatever, whenever, etc.

ἃ + μέν . . . δέ = some are doing X . . . others y

Reflexive Pronouns

	1st: Myself		2nd: Thyself		Plural (same for both)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
G	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
D	ἐμαυτῷ	ἐμαυτῇ	σεαυτῷ	σεαυτῇ	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς
A	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν	σεαυτόν	σεαυτήν	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς

3rd: of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves

	Singular			Plural		
	M	F	N	M	F	N
G	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
D	ἐαυτῷ	ἐαυτῇ	ἐαυτῷ	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυτοῖς
A	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτό	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτά

Interrogative & Indefinite Pronouns

	who? which? what?				some one, something, a certain one, a certain thing			
	M/F	N	M/F	N	M/F	N	M/F	N
N	τίς	τί	τίνες	τίνα	τις	τι	τινες	τινα
G	τίνος	τίνος	τίνων	τίνων	τινος	τινος	τινων	τινων
D	τίνι	τίνι	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)	τινι	τινι	τισι(ν)	τισι(ν)
A	τίνα	τί	τίνας	τίνα	τινα	τι	τινας	τινα

τίς + ἅν or εἅν = whoever; τις + ἅν or εἅν = anyone,

Mark 4:23 εἴ τις ἔχει ὦτα ἀκούειν ἀκουέτω. If anyone has ears to hear, let him hear.

Mark 4:41 τίς ἄρα οὗτος ἐστίν; Who then is this?

Mark 8:28 ὑμεῖς δὲ τίνα με λέγετε εἶναι; But who do you say that I am?

Mark 9:38 εἶδομεν τινα ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι σου ἐκβάλλοντα δαιμόνια
we saw someone casting out demons in
Your name

Mark 11:25 εἴ τι ἔχετε κατὰ τινος if you have anything against anyone

Mark 4:30 ἢ ἐν τίνι αὐτὴν παραβολῇ θῶμεν; or by what parable shall we
present/describe it?